

THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4398. 號四月八日七十七八年一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

日五十六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—Swatow, QUINSAY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICOLL & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manilla, C. BUSINSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SANSON, Esq.
E. B. BELLISS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK,
A. MOLYNE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-

KONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Re-

ceived a Shipment of

FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD,

of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best

Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING,

SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of

Work requiring Timber of the most durable

nature.

— ALSO —

A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE

C H A M P A G N E 1874,

C HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLY.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR SALE

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM

LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by

FORCE of LONDON. For further par-

culars apply to Captain CLARK, on Board

British Barque JEWISH.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, to K, with Introduction. Royal Svo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEL, PH.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from Messrs LANE, and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Office,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping,

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

ss18

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREEN, are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per Procurator at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

del

NOTICE.

M. R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to sign our Firm per Procurator.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

[ss11] NEW YORK, U.S.A.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August current, at Three o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au18

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREEN, are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per Procurator at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877.

del

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au16

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au16

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au16

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au16

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3%, or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

au16

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL de L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. ROGERS has returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, &c.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Desirous of having their PIANOS REPAIRED by the Undersigned, will please oblige with early orders, as he is about to return to SHANGHAI.

Orders may be left with Messrs LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co., or Morris GAFFE & Co.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MIRAZORE, Captain PARISH, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 11th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama on _____, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the _____, PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central, G. E. EMMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

INSURANCES.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large losses.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.176.

Director.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAM, of the Lal Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Ohun Cheong Wing Hong.
LCO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
WONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAE CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
FUN FONG, of the Wy Sling Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PEHANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, July 1, 1877.

Insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Taels Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each. PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Bell, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. Guibar, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoons Sons & Co.)
James Hart, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. Lawes, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
Hugh Sturzland, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. Wood, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.
BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders returning from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 18, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has

This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
20, Old Broad Street,
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 STELLING.

RESERVE FUND, \$2,340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisements THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr A. MOLIER as its AGENT in HONG-KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. MCIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 19, 1877.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adopting risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price, 51 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

Intimations.



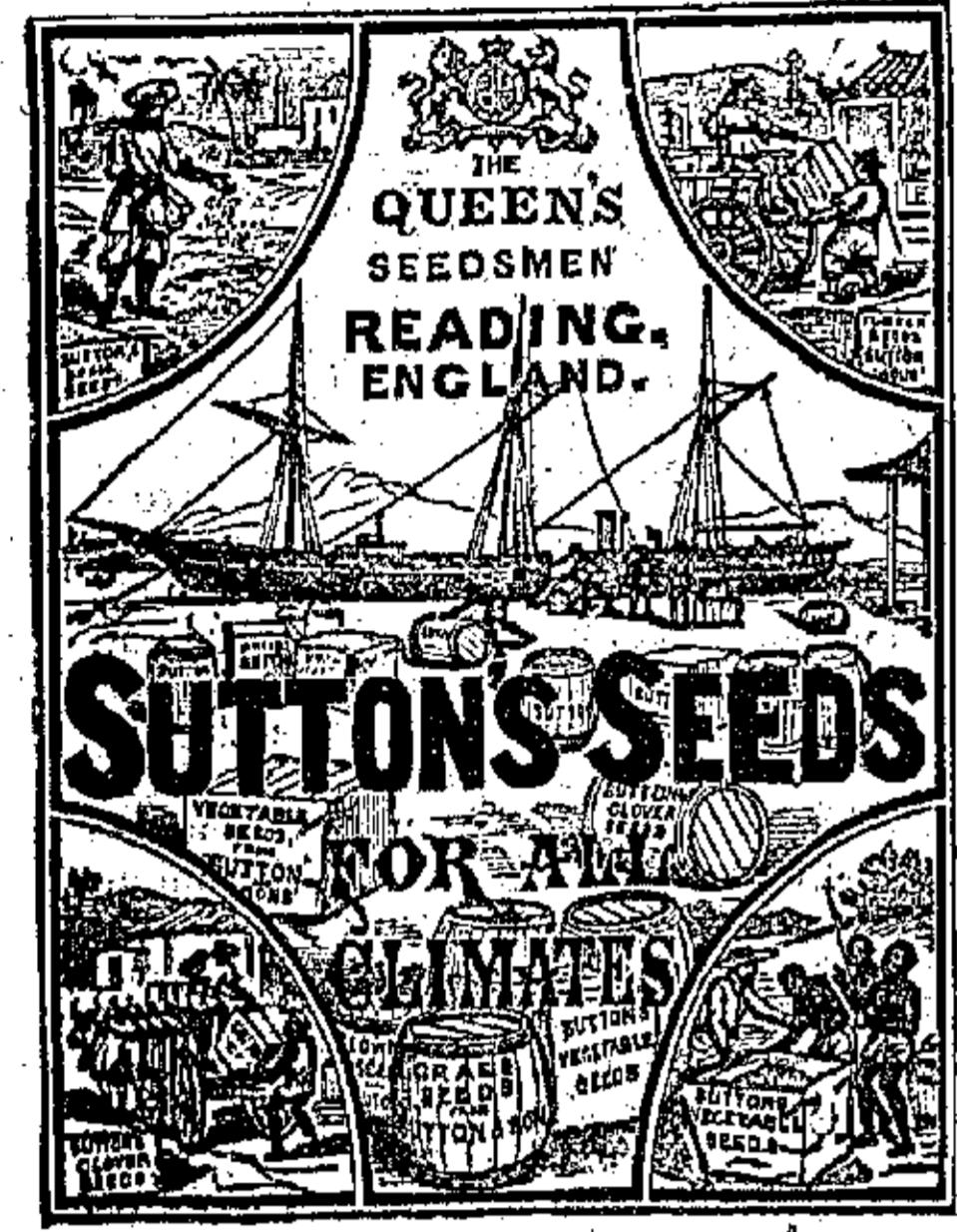
SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WIRING STOOLS, BRUSHES, RINSING MACHINES, &c. &c.



HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, Reading, near London, England. N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

3mch77 1m 1y 3mch78

HIGH AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."



PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. 1d. 1/2d. & 4d. EACH.



PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.



(NON-MERCURIAL).

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS & C. TABLETS & EACH.



IN SOLID BLOCKS—1d, 2d. & 4d. EACH, &c. BOXES.



WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3mch77 1w 52t 2mch78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Pekoy that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer; as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travel in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peacock. The demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

2mch78

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, Jams and Jellies, ORANGE MARMALADE, Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits, PURE SALAD OIL, Mustard, Vinegar, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, Fresh Salmon and Herrings, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Yarmouth Bloater, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, Prepared Soups, in Tins, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, Hams and Bacon, in Tins, PRESERVED CHEESE, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY, Plum Puddings, LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Cross & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16jun77 1w 52t 16jun78

A S T H M A AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

Datura Tatula, prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 149, New Bond-street, London, and sold by them and all Chemists and Storkeepers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they subscribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Soe Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 28, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue,

2lap77 1w 26t 20o77

THE FOLLOWING IS AN Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Wimborne, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

25mch78 1w 26t 20o77

Intimations.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of this famous celebrated Tobacco begs to call the attention of the public to the fact that it is manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be informed that it is never cold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a mark consisting of the letter "B" and the signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. York River Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco. Cut Cavendish. Carolina Rose. Imperial " Smoking Mixture. Havana Tobacco. Persian "

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus:

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

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3

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MR. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome, Nov. 23th, 1876.

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M. ALEXON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAR JACK, at 30, Hung Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

Ste. Mathilde, 1 French Sister and 3 children; for Marseilles, 4 Japanese Students.

Per *City of Peking*, for Yokohama, Mr Ed. Centre, Dr. Stott, Mr Robt. Carnegie, and 1 Steerage; for San Francisco, Mr G. W. Raffey, Capt. Parker, and 186 Chinese; for Liverpool, Capt. Davies, and 1 Steerage; for Bremen, Mr W. Krohn.

Per *Fayew*, for Shanghai, Revd. S. R. Brown, D.D., and 40 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, for Sydney, Mr and Mrs Bailey, Miss Mayland, and Mr Wolf.

Per *Sully*, for Bangkok, 18 Chinese.

Per *Yotting*, for Hoilow, 100 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, 3 Europeans, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Nelson*, for Swatow, 204 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Chocola*, for Newchwang, 4 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Norna* reports:

The British steamer *Japon* reports: Left Calcutta on the 19th July, Sand Heads 20th; arrived at Panang on the 25th, left Penang 26th; arrived at Singapore on the 28th, left Singapore 29th. After leaving Singapore experienced moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Patroclus* reports: Light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Passed S. S. MacGregor and *Glenfallon* in Company bound South, and S. S. *Swatow* of White Dogs bound South.

CARGO.

Per *Peho*, sailed 4th August, 1877.—For Continent, 304 bales Silk, 88 bales Waste Silk, 13 bales Cocoons, 3 cases Silk, 164 chests, 3,672 half-chests and 1,366 boxes Tea, and 757 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 403 bales Silk, 14 cases Silk, 45 chests, 1734 half-chests and 16,449 boxes Tea, 1 case Treasure (\$28,800), and 535 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:-

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *PATROCLUS*, at 6.30 p.m., on Monday, the 6th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *GOLDEN HORN*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 6th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *DANUBE*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 9th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *MIRZAPORE* will be despatched with the Mail for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th August.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 10th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 11th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

au11

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Djemnaih* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 17th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 18th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, August 4, 1877.

au18

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 7.—

Noon.—*Pernambuco* leaves for Shanghai.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—

Transfer Books of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, closed from this date to 22nd Instant, included.

FRIDAY, August 10.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, August 11.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, August 13.—

Brown leaves for Sydney, &c., on or about this date.

TUESDAY, August 14.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.

MONDAY, August 20.—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-hama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, August 21.—

3 p.m.—Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, at Club Chambers.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, do. Mr and Mrs C. Apcar and child, Mrs Chapman and child, Messrs R. Howe, M. Moses, H. N. Cooper, B. Pallandji, Ezekiel, M. Sophie, M. Joaquim, and 210 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, for Swatow, Mr T. J. Thomas, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Patroclus*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Messrs Geo. Danbar, J. Campion, J. Haura, and 15 Chinese; for Singapore, Capt. J. Barday.

Per *Albay*, from Amoy, 17 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Peho*, for Saigon, Sister Marie Alphonse, Mr Gérard and child, and 5 Chinese; for Singapore, 2 Chinese; for Marseilles, Messrs Dunn, Anderson, Sun-dyin, Henry Russell, Michael Yea, and Rodriguez and brother.—From Shanghai: for Saigon, Messrs Honord Louis, and Lerout Jean Baptiste; for Singapore, Miss d'Almeida, and Mr C. T. Wilkinson; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Roddonoff; Mr and Mrs J. Paterson.—From Yokohama: for Saigon, 6 French sailors; for Singapore, Messrs A. Decharne, J. Elder, Mrs Mire.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdett; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Io Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Anti-Communion and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Adria leaves for S'gapore, &c. Daylight.—*Hai-kong* leaves for Coast Ports.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.

The first telegram we publish to-day savours very much of a joke. An enquiry whether a special vote was required by the British Government to enable it to despatch three thousand troops, or say three troop-ships, to the Mediterranean could only emanate from some member of Parliament who was inclined to be facetious or who was anxious to "pump" the Government as to its policy in the East.

If the second telegram is true, however, it must indicate a rather sorry joke for the Czar, that will require all his "Christian fortitude" to bear. It seems to us that the high authorities who are responsible for bringing about the slaughter of eight thousand of their countrymen, and the grievous bodily injury of three times that number on a single day must occasionally require a very large amount of "Christian fortitude" to preserve their appetite and a proper frame of mind.

Plevna is situated to the south-west of Nikopolis, about half way between the Danube and the Balkan mountains. There is a high road running from it right across the Russian lines of communication, and should the Turks be able to hold their own and traverse the road from end to end the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Balkans would be in an exceedingly awkward predicament.

It is quite possible that the battle was participated in by Turkish troops advancing from both Widdin and Shumla, the Russians being thus taken between two forces approaching from opposite directions. If 32,000 Russians have been killed and wounded, each side must have placed in the field nearly a hundred thousand men.

If the statement is true that the appointment of Mr J. A. Barreto, as Portuguese Consul in Hongkong is due to the influence brought to bear by the "Roman Court" upon the Portuguese Ambassador in London, the circumstance is one highly discreditable not only to the Ambassador in question but also to the Portuguese Government for permitting its officials and operations to become subservient to priestly influence.

Mr Romano has served his Government here for sixteen years as Vice-Consul, and that he should be deprived of the superior appointment because, like most of his countrymen and every member of the British, American, and German community in Hongkong, he held opinions upon certain questions which were not calculated to exactly favour the ends and aims of Roman Catholic priests, seems to us to smack so strongly of those dark ages when the popish inquisition slaughtered helpless people by the thousands, and Europe was filled from end to end with priestly intrigue and violence, that we almost begin to enquire whether we are breathing the free air of a British Colony, or uselessly drowning away existence and energies within the heavy walls of the Vatican.

It is satisfactory to know that as the world becomes more enlightened and men commence to think

for themselves, priestly interference in State matters is received with less and less tolerance, and the day is not far distant when it will have to cease altogether. That such interference is not good for a country is clearly enough evidenced by the fact that the most prosperous, powerful and happy countries in the world at the present moment are those in which it least exists. Take for instance, England, Germany, and America.

Waist Band, Bag, (generally slung on the back of a Savage), 2 Aprons, Cloth, Rattan Hat, Bundle of Tobacco, and a collection of Birds and Animals, from Formosa, by St. J. H. Edwards, Esq.

An inquest was held this afternoon (4th)

at the Old Government Civil Hospital on the body of Kwok Ang, a Chinese male of 22 years of age, who was found drowned at Wan-chi. It appeared that the deceased

was subject to fits and had accidentally fallen overboard. The father of the deceased

gave evidence of identification &c., and the Police of finding the body in the water.

The jurors, Messrs C. F. Caldwell, J. P. Pereira and F. A. dos Remedios, returned

a verdict of accidental death, in accordance

with the above facts.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at 1 past 8; admission being free as hitherto. The programme is as follows:—

1.—Pianoforte Solo, *Fantasia "Lucretia Borgia"*.

2.—Reading, "The achievements of Dr. Perkins."

3.—Song, "Where are the friends of my youth."

4.—Duet, Violin and Piano, *Potpourri, "Lucia di Lammermuir"*.

5.—Reading.

6.—Horn Solo, "The Soldier, tired" (*Dr. Arne*).

7.—Song.

8.—Song, with Banjo, "Smiling Tom."

9.—Song, in character, "The Baby show."

We observe that a decision has been recently given in the Mixed Court at Shanghai in regard to complaints made by foreigners of the nuisance caused by Chinese theatres. The complainants were Dr Johnston and the Reverends Messrs Muirhead and Barrett, who stated that the theatres created a nuisance every night, sometimes until the small hours of the morning, by the beating of gongs and the making of various noises, utterly destructive of sleep; and that people living in the neighbourhood were from want of sleep predisposed to sickness if well, and if unwell prevented from recovering. The Court, in its judgment, took the following facts

and a fine of \$500 to imprisonment for life. His Lordship must say that what Mr. French had said in the prisoners' behalf had influenced his mind, and had it not been for his address, his Lordship would have inflicted on the prisoner a severer punishment than he was going to inflict. But he would not be doing his duty in the protection of human life if he did not inflict the heavy punishment he was going to pass on them. Then, addressing the 1st prisoner, his Lordship said he had been convicted on evidence which was beyond question of manslaughter, and it was strong on his Lordship's mind that the prisoner individually was the man who inflicted the blow, for there was in evidence that he was excited and tried to get at the deceased. He was then sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Addressing the 2nd prisoner, his Lordship said that from the evidence it seemed to him that up to a certain point the prisoner was rather trying to pacify his friend, but the Jury had found him equally guilty with the 1st prisoner. His Lordship believed, however, that at one time his conduct was good in trying to avert the catastrophe, but when the catastrophe did arise, his Lordship believed that he took part in it; but giving him the benefit of what his Lordship might call his good conduct at one time during this affair, he would make a distinction in his punishment. He was then sentenced to two years' hard labour. His Lordship hoped that the prisoners would, while in Gaol, think over the wickedness of their deed and come out better men.

The 1st prisoner said something in an excited manner, pointing to heaven and earth, apparently swearing that he was innocent.

In reply to the Court, Captain Moss said the prisoner stated that he was innocent. His Lordship warned him that every time he said that, he aggravated his offence, because he had been found guilty and was therefore a guilty man. He had better not persist in asserting his innocence, otherwise his Lordship would recommend his sentence, for he had power to alter it.

The 2nd prisoner said something in a suppressed tone.

The sessions were then adjourned till Wednesday the 8th at 10 a.m.; his Lordship while discussing the adjournment, said the Court might as well have no vacation at all. There was only one reserved point to be argued in the case of Wong Ayo.

	MONTH OF JULY.	COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF BENGAL OPIUM FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.									
		For Pata.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.	For Bamboo.
Stock brought forward	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
Imported	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1876	1876	1877	1877	1877	1877
Taken by local consumers	2,978	3,573	1,600	2,000	1,600	1,425	700	884	603	575	565
Exported	1,658	2,000	1,600	1,425	700	884	603	575	565	565	565
Stock on the last day of month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stock on the last day of month, range of price	2,978	3,573	1,600	2,000	1,600	1,425	700	884	603	575	565

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 4th August, 1877.

SIR.—The Supreme Court premises, as you have often remarked, are not large enough for the present requirements of the Colony, which must indeed be self-evident to any observer from the one fact alone, the number of barristers we have at present, which bears a very striking contrast to the number when the premises were built.

It has occurred to me that upon the site for which such a large sum has been paid by the Government for building a school, a very good Court-house may be built, and, if necessary, some other official buildings; whilst upon the site of the present Court-house very commodious premises may be built for educational purposes.

The present internal arrangements of the Supreme Court, it must be said, are very creditable to the individual who has superintended them.

Yours faithfully,

X. Y. Z.

[The Supreme Court is, we believe, larger than any of the law courts at Westminster, and it must be confessed that it is at present very conveniently situated, which would not be the case were it removed up the hill.—Ed. C. M.]

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Calcutta steamer *Jaya* brings us the French Mail Telegraphs, which we take from the *Strait Times Extra*.

TELEGRAMS.

Tuticorin, July 11.—Grain is rapidly advancing in price in North Tinnevelly, and Madura, but at our Railway terminus, and on the beach, the piles of rice are daily accumulating. The railway cannot more

2,000 bags daily, say 138 tons, the Great Southern of India's capacity. What will they say at home? Fifty miles inland, rice is a rupee per bag higher than here.

London, July 12.—It is generally reported that Dierali (Lord Beaconsfield) is anxious to resign on account of ill-health.

According to a Russian official report, the twelfth and thirteenth Russian army corps combined under Grand Duke Alexander will besiege Rostchuk. Russian troops have occupied Pleven and threaten Nikopolis.

According to a Russian official report, the bombardment of Kars has been stopped, and the Russian siege artillery withdrawn.

Ahmed Khodouni Effendi, who has been appointed Turkish envoy to the Amer of Afghanistan, is the bearer of costly presents and a letter from the Sultan advising the Amer to strengthen his relations with England and avoid relations with Russia.

London, July 13.—According to unofficial Russian accounts, the Russians under General Tergukassow have completely defeated 30,000 Turks, who were besieging the Russians in Bayazid and also destroyed the town.

Bombay, July 13.—The India Company's steamer *Vingoria* from Carwar to Bombay, due on Tuesday, is missing.

London, July 14.—The Russians have raised the siege of Kars and are retreating eastward. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and the Governor of Kars are preparing to attack the Russian force under Melikoff [Loris Melikoff, the Russian commander-in-chief in Armenia] at Zaim. Powerful Russian reinforcements are proceeding by forced marches to Armenia. Some Turkish frigates have bombarded Sinop. A great storm has again partially destroyed the bridge at Simitza. The Russian advance-guard has arrived at Gredos (Gabrova). Prince Bismarck has declared that mediation in the Turco-Russian war is actually (absolutely) impossible.

OBITUARY.—General Bell, Colonel of the 6th Foot.

London, July 16.—Eighteen battalions of Russian troops have crossed the Balkans through Schenika Pass and arrived unopposed at Yeni Saghra. The Russians have reached Rasgrad and have out the railway between Varna and Rostchuk.

According to Russian official despatches General Tergukassow, after relieving the garrison of Bayazid, fell back in the direction of Gumi, but a Turkish official despatch states that the Turks have attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting, and that the enemy sustained heavy losses and abandoned their wounded. The Russian troops still hold Ardahan. It has been reported that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is negotiating for the entry into the Dardanelles of the British squadron now lying in Besiki Bay.

London, July 17.—Turkish official despatches, besides the despatches received from the newspaper special correspondents, announced that great atrocities have been perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgarian Christians against the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria. The Turks abandoned and the Russians occupied Nicopolis on the 16th. Rouf Pasha claims having forced the Russians to recross the Balkans. All the available Turkish troops are leaving Constantinople for Adrianople.

London, July 17.—The House of Commons, by 155 against 152 votes, have adopted a vote of censure on the Government on the appointment of Mr. Pittig as Comptroller of the Stationery Office. It is reported that the Porte declines to open the Dardanelles to any power unless it promises its support against Russia. A day's continuous fighting preceded the occupation of Nicopolis (by the Russians). A Russian official despatch states that the Russians have captured two pashas and 6,000 men. The Russian headquarters have been transferred to Tirmova. The Russian troops crossed the Balkans through Demir Kapu Pass and not Schipka Pass, as previously reported. Suliman Pasha, with his army, has embarked at Antivari.

OBITUARY.—Major General Robert Newport-Tinley.

London, 18th July.—The number of Russians crossing the Balkans has been overestimated. The Turks have evacuated, and the Russians have occupied the Melidjane (portion of the) Dobrujska. Reouf Pasha's victory is unconfirmed. According to a Russian official despatch the Russian Vanguard, after crossing the Demir Kapu Pass and defeating the Turkish battalion guarding the outlet, marched to Kasniklik in the rear. The Turks occupy the Schipka Pass. The Cossacks have occupied Venitsa. It is reported that Yakob Khan (son of the Amur of Afghanistan) is dead.

London, 18th July, 12 55 p.m. via Suez.—Mr. Justice Phear of Bombay (Bengal) has been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon.

London, July 19.—The ministerial journals state that British interests forbid the entry of the Russians into Constantinople, and urge the Government to declare this without delay before the Russians advanced on Adrianople. Reouf Pasha remains on the defensive at Paline (Silvino, south of Suleiman Pasha) awaiting the arrival of Suleiman Pasha from Montenegro, who, with 40 battalions, is coming via Salonica. Mehemed Pasha [the Prussian General in Turkish service] with the Novibazar army has arrived at Nisch [en route to Widdin or Sophia probably]. Safvet Pasha [the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs] has resigned. The Turks have abandoned Kusendje—[On the seacoast south of the Dobrujska.] It is semi-officially denied that the Russians have been guilty of atrocities, the severe discipline precluding it.

London, July 20.—Mr. Bourke (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) has said in the House of Commons that four vessels have sunk at the principal mouth of the Danube with a view to obstruct its navigation. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to remonstrate on the subject. General Loris Melikoff is entrenched at Kurukdara awaiting reinforcements. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is at Ivinzko. Abdul Kerim Pasha has been dismissed, and Mehemed Ali is his successor. It is believed that Reouf Pasha (Minister of War) and Reouf Pasha have been dismissed. All three return to Constantinople. Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander in Roumella.

London, July 20.—The Mussulmans in the province of Adrianople are fleeing to Constantinople. The Russian troops of all arms are advancing on Venitsa [a town on the road from the Schipka pass to Adrianople].

The Turks have evacuated Tschernistoda and Mangalia and have fallen back on Silistra [virtually withdrawing from Trezir's Wall and leaving the road open out of the Dobrujska.]

Japan.

NAGASAKI.

The S.S. *Glenorchy* arrived from Shanghai yesterday morning (July 23rd), and leaves for Yokohama to-morrow night, where she is expected to load new season's Teas for the American market. This steamer brought the Caissons and other machinery for the dock at Tategami—the visits of these Red-funnelled steamers to an isolated port are very acceptable as each steamer leaves an agreeable impression behind.

The export of coal from Nagasaki for the current month will be something enormous,

—as we hear that no less than eight sailing

vessels in port at present are loading that

article as cargo,—and several more are

expected daily.

will be divided into islands, and these will be gradually submerged. The human race will be driven by the encroaching waters from island to island. Finally the sun will rise on a vast waste of sea, dotted, perhaps, with far-separated islands, which were once mountain peaks. One by one those will be submerged until finally but one is left.

Islam has made a demand upon the Keeper of the Temple at Mecca for the treasures of Islam, to defend the faith of Islam. The authority for the statement is our Charge d'Affairs at Vienna. The annual offerings are estimated by him at \$8,000,000. Once a year a pilgrimage is made to Mecca. Devout Musalmans from all parts of Asia and Africa join in it. They all bring a money offering for the central shrine of their faith. If no considerable portion of those offerings adheres to the hands of the attendants, the sum that has been accumulating there must be enormous.

Mr. Delaplaine says that one chest was opened in 1828, when the Russians made

war on the Turks, crossed the Danube, turned the Balkans and advanced to Adrianople. Another was opened in 1854, during the Crimean war, but it is not probable that a large sum was taken out on that occasion, for the Turks were not

reduced to extremities. They were acting

in the offensive in conjunction with England, France and Sardinia, and won the war by the siege of Sebastopol. The third chest has not been opened, according

to the statement in question, since 1415.

This was at the time of the civil war between Bajazet's sons, which ended in the triumph of Mohammed I. There is always

a great demand for money in civil communi-

cations. There must also have been a heavy

drain on these treasures during the crusades.

For a time the fate of Islam then trembled in the balance.

There is, therefore, strong reason for be-

lieving that Mecca contains one of the

great hoards of the world. In accounting

for the mysterious disappearance of the

precious metals this absorbent has not her-

tofore been accorded the place to which it

is evidently entitled. If the war is pro-

longed, of which the chance appears to be

very great, the whole of this treasure will

be restored to the circulation of the world.

Whether it is gold or silver is a matter of

considerable moment. But there is no way

of settling that question. The earlier ef-

ferings may have been in gold. The fact

of the greater value of that metal, and the

consequently greater ease with which a val-

uable offering could be carried on tedious

journeys would seem to make strongly for it.

On the other hand, silver has always been

the currency of the East. But whatever

may be the proportions, the new shower of

the precious metals will not be without its

effect upon the financial condition of the

world. It is not a little singular that men

should dig gold and silver out of one hole

to be buried by another set of men in an-

other. But this is what has been going on

from time immemorial at Mecca. It is not

alone in the shape of money that religion

absorbs the precious metals. There is an

immense amount of both gold and silver

used in ornaments and sacred utensils.

Statisticians have heretofore been in the

habit of regarding India and China as the

sinks of the precious metals, especially for

silver, but it is possible that the action of

the Sheik Ul-Islam will open up a new and

Portfolio.

NOCTURNE.

Up to her chamber window
A slight wire trellis goes,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Climbers a bold white rose.
I lounge in the ix shadows,
I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle,
The curtain's fold between.

She smiles on her white-rose lover,
She reaches out her hand
And helps him at the window—
I see it where I stand!
To her scarlet lips she holds him,
And kisses him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he that won her
Because he dared to climb!

—T. B. Aldrich.

LIE STILL AND SLEEP.

(A SONG FOR WAUKELFIE BAIRNS.)
Oh! lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' dinna mak a din,
Or a muckle man wi' a pock
Will soon be comin' in.
This muckle man's at ilka doo,
The cunnin', thievlin' loun,
Ready tae tak' s' waukelife weans
Wi' nae sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' dinna speak nae mair,
Or the muckle man wi' the pock
Will see be up the stair.
He's stannin' at the outer door
Just ready the fling down
His pock, an' tak' my bonnie weans
Wi' nae sleepin' soun'.

Noo, lie still an' sleep, my bairnies,
An' nae thinkin' need ye fear,
I'll hap ye sangy wi' the cines,
An' watch ye, sitin' here.
Then I'll leave ye tae yer Father,
Till mornin' light comes roun';
He keeps in safety o' the weans
When they are sleepin' soun'.

—W. A., Aberdeen.

The man who chooses to seek may find original characters, queer combinations of events, surprising revelations of individual and family experiences and an unlimited fund of amusement, especially if he is disposed, perhaps even while he submits to an overpowering conviction that all life is tragic, to summon into prominence those humorous phases of social existence which, as in the best of artificial tragedies, are permitted to appear in real life as the foil of that which is truly sorrowful. To depict events that are simply amusing may not be the highest and best function of writer; but if he has a strong impulse to undertake such a task in the intervals of more serious work, it may be that he performs a duty which is more obvious because the common inclination of those who tell the story of human life is to present that which is sad and terrible, and to lead the reader, whose soul has bitterness enough of its own, into contemplation of the true or fictitious anguish of others.

At any rate, an attempt to show men and their actions in a purely humorous aspect is justified by the facts of human life; and if fiction is, for the most part, tragedy, there is reason why much of the remainder should be devoted to fun. To laugh is to perform as divine a function as to weep. Man, who was made only a little lower than the angels, is the only animal to whom laughter is permitted. He is the sole earthly heir of immortality, and he laughs. More than this, the process is healthful to both mind and body, for it is the man who laughs with reason and judgment who is the kindly, pure, cheerful, and happy man.—*Max Adeler.*

VITAL FORCE.

Let us consider a few of the many ways in which we waste the stuff that life is made of. It has been well said that "the habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth far more than a thousand pounds a year," and certainly it is a habit that must add many years to the lives of those who acquire it. Really every fit of despondency and every rage take so much out of us that any one who indulges in either without a great struggle to prevent himself doing so should be characterized as little less than to use an American expression—"a fearful fool." How silly it seems even to ourselves, after cooling, to have acquired a nervous headache and to have become generally done up, stamping round the room, and showing other signs of foolish anger, because the dinner was five minutes late, or because some one's respect for us did not quite rise to the high standard measured by our egotism! As if it were not far more important that we should save our vital energy, and not get into a rage, than that the dinner should be served exactly to the moment. One day a friend of Lord Palmerston asked him when he considered a man to be in the prime of life; his immediate reply was "79." But, he added, with a playful smile, "as I have just entered my 80th year, perhaps I am myself a little past it." How is it that such men work on vigorously to the end? Because they treasure their ever diminishing vital force. They studiously refrain from making a pull on the constitution. Reaching the borders of 70 years of age, they are good as say to themselves: "We must now take care what we are about." Of course, they make sacrifices, avoid a number of treacherous gaits, and living simply, they perhaps give some cause of offence, for the world does not approve of singularity. But let those laugh who win. They hold the censorious observations of critics in derision, and maintain the even tenor of their way. In other words, they conserve their vital force, and try to keep above ground as long as possible. Blustering natures, forgetful of the truth that "power itself has not one-half the might of gentleness," miss the ends for which they strive just because the force that is in them is not properly economized. Then as regards temper: any man who allows that to master him wastes as much energy as would enable him to remove the cause of anger or overcome an opponent. The little boy of 8 years old, who in the country is often seen driving a team of four immense dray horses, is one of the innumerable instances of the power of reason over mere brute force, which should induce violent tempers to become calm from policy, if from no higher motive.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE DORCAS AND THE NATIVES.

The Dorcas and missionary societies of the church are particularly active, but they were somewhat disengaged a year or two ago by certain unforeseen occurrences.

The ladies of the Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes and stayed in Africa for several months. When he returned, the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't; and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with the clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to dress himself in a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow and fell over a precipice and was killed."

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to keep off the evil spirit."

"And then, you know, those savages sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as kind of new-fangled idols and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in; and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of helmet."

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as boomerangs and war-clubs. I learned that they were so much pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them; and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more and to make them a little stronger, so's they'd last longer; and I said I would."

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and trousers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.—*Max Adeler.*

THE ROMAN HISTORY CLASS.

Just after the opening of the fall session there was some trouble in the boys' department.

Mr. Barnes, the master, read in the *Educational Monthly* that boys could be taught history better than in any other way by letting each boy in the class represent some historical character as if he had done them himself. This struck Barnes as a mighty good idea, and he resolved to put it in practice. The school had then progressed so far in its study of the history of Rome as the Punic wars, and Mr. Barnes immediately divided the boys into two parties, one Romans and the other Carthaginians, and certain of the boys were named after the leaders upon both sides. All the boys thought it was a fine thing, and Barnes noticed that they were so anxious to get to the history lesson that they could hardly say their other lessons properly.

When the time came, Barnes ranged the Romans upon one side of the room and the Carthaginians on the other. The recitation was very spirited, each party telling about its deeds with extraordinaryunction. After a while Barnes asked a Roman to describe the battle of Cannae. Whereupon the Romans hurled their copies of Wayland's Moral Science at the enemy. Then the Carthaginians made a battering-ram out of a bench and jammed it among the Romans, who retaliated with a volley of books, slates and chewed paper-balls. Barnes concluded that the battle of Cannae had been sufficiently illustrated, and he tried to stop it; but the warriors considered it too good a thing to let drop, and accordingly the Carthaginians dashed over to the Romans with another battering-ram and thumped a couple of them savagely.

Then the Romans went in, and the fight became general. A Carthaginian would grasp a Roman by the hair and hustle him around over the desk in a manner that was simply frightful, and a Roman would give a frenzied whoop and knock a Carthaginian over the head with Greenleaf's Arithmetic. Hannibal got the head of Scipio Africanus under his arm, and Scipio, in his efforts to break away, stumbled, and the two generals fell and had a rough-and-tumble fight under the blackboard. Caius Gracchus prodded Hamilcar with a ruler, and the latter in his struggles to get loose fell against the stove and knocked down about thirty feet of stove-pipe. Thereupon the Romans made a grand rally, and in five minutes they chased the entire Carthaginian army out of the schoolroom, and Barnes along with it; and then they locked the door and began to heat up the apples and lunch in the desks of the enemy.

After consuming the supplies they went to the windows and made disagreeable remarks to the Carthaginians, who were standing in the yard, and dared old Barnes to bring the fox once more into battle array. Then Barnes went for a policeman; and when he knocked at the door, it was opened, and all the Romans were found busy studying their lessons. When Barnes came in with the defeated troops he went for Scipio Africanus; and pulling him out of his seat by the ear, he thrashed that great military genius with a ratan until Scipio began to cry, whereupon Barnes dropped him and began to paddle Caius Gracchus. Then things settled down in the old way, and next morning Barnes announced that history in the future would be studied as it always had been; and he wrote a note to the *Educational Monthly* to say that in his opinion the man who suggested the new system ought to be led out and shot. The boys do not now take as much interest in Roman history as they did on that day.—*Max Adeler.*

A RESULT OF THE FULLER CASE.

Lord Lytton's decision in the Fuller case has borne fruit in "Offissa." A short time ago, when the steamer *Orion* was loading at Chandball, and whilst the Commander of the steamer was in his cabin with some friends, the *man's* of a boat alongside, with a cargo of timber for shipment, reported that the coolie had refused to work any more, as they had not up to that time had their dinner. The time was about 3 p.m. The Captain said that he would come and see about it presently, and after a short interval jumped down into the boat where the coolies were. He is said to have made use of some strong language and ordered the coolies to go on with their work at once. On this the coolie one and all jumped overboard, and swam for the shore, where all arrived safely, except one man, who, when about half-way to land, threw up his arms, gave a shout, and disappeared. The facts were at once reported to the authorities, and an investigation was held by an Honorary Magistrate, a European resident at Chandball. The result of the investigation was that when the steamer arrived in the following week, the Captain was arrested, and sent to Balasore for trial for causing the death of the coolie. The Magistrate thoroughly investigated the case, and came to the conclusion that the Captain could not be held in any way responsible for the death of the coolie. This view of the case, however, did not appear to fall in with the ideas of the Commissioner, who wrote a very strong report on it to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has ordered that the accused is to be sent for trial before the Judge's Court at Balasore. The Captain was, in consequence of this order, again arrested, and will shortly be re-tried for an offence of which the Magistrate had pronounced him not guilty. This appears to us to be an interference with the judicial as well as the executive powers of the Magistrate; but then, if the actions of the High Courts can be interfered with, of course those of such a much lower court as that of a Magistrate can. Nor is this all. The Captain wished to engage the services of one of the leading counsels at the Calcutta bar for his defence, but was advised that it would be only a waste of money, as he was sure to be convicted, and had therefore better avoid all useless expense till he appealed to the High Court. This, at any rate, shows the opinion in legal circles of the State to which our mutual judges have been reduced by Lords Salisbury and Lytton.—*Englishman.*

THE BARONET AND HIS TICKET.

SCENE AT THE PERTH STATION.

A scene of unusual character was witnessed on Sunday morning (last week) at the General Railway Station, Perth, the actors in the drama being Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., and a posse of railway servants. Sir Robert had travelled from Aberfeldy to Perth on the previous day, whence he booked afresh to Edinburgh, returning north on Sunday morning, in consequence of having missed the last train from Auld Reekie. On arriving at Perth, it was Sir Robert's intention to proceed to Aberfeldy, and so far all was well; the gallant baronet having his return ticket between Aberfeldy and Perth in his pouch. A Highland ticket-collector, in the due performance of his duty, came to Sir Robert's carriage and demanded to see the traveller's ticket. Now, it so happened that when Sir Robert Menzies left Aberfeldy he availed himself of one of those cheap tickets which the company issue for the accommodation of local travellers between Saturday and Monday. But although this coupon enables the holder to return with it either on Saturday or on Monday, it is not available on Sunday. The collector declined either to take the ticket or suffer the baronet to proceed without another. Alternatively, he must either get another ticket or "come out." No man, more especially a Scotchman, cares to pay for the same thing twice over; and Sir Robert, we need scarcely remind our readers, is a patriotic son of his country. He argued with the collector upon the stupidity of the rule regulating the use of these so-called privilege tickets, proclaimed it to be unfair, thing quite irregular, and founded upon injustice. But the collector was obdurate. He was a Shylock in his way, who would either have the fare or the body of Sir Robert. But the latter persisted in his refusal to pay an additional fare, or yet to leave the train. Another official then arrived upon the scene, and the altercation was renewed. The old line of argument was traversed, the rules of the Company were again paraded before Sir Robert's eyes, and were as speedily condemned to perdition. What was to be done? Time was "up," and passengers were eager to be off. Heads were thrust out of the windows of the train, and quite an excitement prevailed, which did not subside when it got whispered abroad that there was a "row on" between the baronet and "two porters." According to our information, the two porters grew angry, and, it is said, issued an ultimatum to the laird that he must either surrender at discretion or elect to be "pulled out." But Sir Robert is no pigmy, and his reputation for prowess is not a mean or indifferent one.

The impossibility of getting the baronet out suggested itself to the two men, who held a brief council of war, and, it appears, resolved to call in an ally. This additional "power" sent in his aid, and then the three "powers"—in other words, the three porters—delivered a final ultimatum to the Highland chieftain, and receiving a flat denial to either "pay" or "come out," the men proceeded to action. What followed is not clear; the accounts are confusing. We are told that the three railway officials entered the carriage of Sir Robert, and then a furious struggle ensued, the lengthly limbs of the baronet enabling him to "look" himself into the arm-rests, &c., of the compartment. It is asserted that the end of the compartment was almost knocked out, and the passengers and bystanders suggested that since Sir Robert would not come out, and could not be ejected even by three porters, his carriage should be unhooked and left behind. Anyways, Sir Robert was got out, the whistle blew, and the train started; Sir Robert himself, quitting the station, returned to Aberfeldy by post from Perth. We can fully sympathise with Sir Robert Menzies upon the absurdity of suspending those privilege tickets on Sunday; and we venture to hope that such an anomaly may be abolished. Moreover, we have yet to learn that railway porters are justified in committing a personal assault upon travellers who decline to leave their carriages when ordered—that is to say, travellers like Sir Robert Menzies, who are known to the officials, and can be easily got at should legal proceedings be resolved upon. Something more will, in all probability, be heard of the adventure.—*Portuguese Advertiser.*

THE AUTOPIST OF THE LATE CAPTAIN LAIRBUSH.

People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Captain Lairbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidences on this point.

For sixty-one years he had been an optimist.

At the age of ninety his daily dose of grain or gristle optimus was estimated at ninety grains (Troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death represents the old man's daily allowance as only half of that quantity.

Captain Lairbush had a full allowance of the ill

and made a careful examination of the signs, which were abundant in the snow. Having satisfied himself as to the number of the thieves and the general direction they had taken he determined on an attempt to recapture the horses whose loss they could ill afford to stand. Accordingly, with twelve of his hunters mounted upon the fleetest of the remaining horses, they started at once in pursuit, riding at a gallop which could not fail rapidly to lessen the distance between the two parties. Although at first it was a very easy matter to follow the trail, yet it soon became extremely difficult, owing to the herds of buffaloes which had crossed and recrossed it during the night. This rendered the tracks very indistinct, and in some places entirely obliterated them.

The party halted for consultation, as they saw no signs of the Indians; and it was plain that their own animals must have rest before proceeding further. The day was pretty nearly gone, and, after a free exchange of views, it was decided best to go into camp for the night.

About a third of a mile to the left was a large wood, towards which the party immediately headed. One of the men rode considerably in advance of the others, and upon reaching the wood, instantly raised his hand as a signal that he had discovered something. The trappers instantly halted, while he rode forward to reconnoitre. He returned in a few minutes, and leading his horse by the bridle, rejoined his companions.

"They're in there," said he, his face lit up with pleasure.

"Whom do you mean?" inquired Kit.

"The Redskins we're after; and the horse are there, too."

This was pleasant information to the trappers, who had entirely lost the trail, and had no hope of coming up with their enemies before the morrow.

The day was well gone, but it was not dark, and for fear of discovery it was deemed best to withdraw from the vicinity of the grove and wait until night before attacking them.

In regard to tropships, we have only

to name the Indian trophips, and *Malabar*,

Serapis, *Crocodile*, *Euphrate*, and *Melba*,

and then to add the *Himalaya*, *Tamar*,

Orontes, *Juno*, and *Assistance*, in order to satisfy the most timid regarding the capabilities of the Royal Navy for the conveyance of troops to any part of the world. But besides Her Majesty's ships, the Admiralty are in possession of full particulars regarding the ocean steamships belonging to the principal lines in the Mercantile Marine; and not only so, but negotiations have already been concluded with these companies whereby their vessels will be available for the public service if occasion should ever require them. At the present time, when trade is so quiet, and many of these ships are laid up from want of employment, there will be no difficulty in despatching fully as many as can possibly be required, and that, too, at a very short notice. We are glad to find that their Lordships have not neglected the consideration of troop and boats and rafts. Already thirty of these useful

necessary appliances for landing a military force are in hand, the contracts being given to four different builders of proven competency for the work. Tenders have been invited for building as many more, and in a very short time these also will be in hand. Hence in a few weeks we shall be supplied with every requisite for despatching and sending troops, so that if the War Office is as prepared as the Admiralty, there will be no delay should the worst come.

Having done all that was possible to

guard against this contingency, they next turned their attention toward their arms.

These were put in the best condition pos-

sible, and as soon as it was dark they started for the grove, eager for the fight with the daring savages.

It was deemed prudent to make a partial circuit of the grove, and then approach the Crows from the direction of their own trail, as it was thought they would be less apprehensive of an attack from that point.

Their movements were made with all the

stealth and caution characteristic of veteran

Indian hunters, and it was several hours

before they reached a point from which

they could gain a view of their enemies.

When they did so they found, as Carson

had predicted, that there were about fifty

of them. Creeping quite a distance fur-

ther, on their hands and knees, they dis-

coved that the Indians had erected two

THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Port and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agendas is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AVIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices].

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Received July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermeuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via San Francisco, Via S. Hampton, Via Marseilles, Brindisi
Letters, — 22 26
Registration, — 12 12
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 12 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—

Letters, 14 24 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 44 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 3 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guaya, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 26 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration, 12 None. None.

West Indies only:—

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE	Letters	Newspapers	Books & Patterns	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the end, and in such a manner as to be easily of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon, or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark, or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of sider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or fisinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Boxes or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at the Post Office, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, glass, &c., fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verdi Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule is infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be folded, at least to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 16, Nov. 29.

Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13. Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

, Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 19.
, Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
, Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands are now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mail should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters, and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verdi Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packet.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Registration to Batavia.

Private Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintendents of First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-pence letters to the United Kingdom via Marselles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, or via Brindisi for three-pence. Letters via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M.'s Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintendents of First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-pence letters to the United Kingdom via Marselles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or, to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates,

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination	Remarks.	
Steamers								
Adria	5 h Greeso	Brit. str.	781	July 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore & Bombay	To-morrow	
Albay	4 c Lopez	Span. str.	480	Aug. 4	W. H. Ray	Bombay		
Argyll	4 b Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Aug. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
City of Peking	4 k Barry	Amer. str.	5075	July 19	M. S. S. Co.			
Danube	3 b Blanchy	Brit. str.	740	Aug. 3	Tuen Fat Hong			
Kenny		Span. str.	222	June 26	Remedios & Co.			
Esmeralda		Brit. str.	395	Aug. 3	A. McC. Heaton			
Filitzhire	5 h Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	July 20	A. McC. Heaton			
Fuyew	4 c Crood	Brit. str.	1023	July 28	W. M. S. N. Co.			
Golden Horn	4 c Alton	Brit. str.	277	Aug. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Hailong	5 b Abbott	Brit. str.	333	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.			
Holyrood	5 c McVicar	Brit. str.	694	July 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Nelson	5 b Staples	Brit. str.	971	Aug. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Ocean	5 b Jacques	Brit. str.	2189	Aug. 1	Massageries Maritimes			
Petho	5 c Leocintra	Foh. str.	643	July 26	Stromness & Co.			
Pernambuco	3 c Hyde	Brit. str.	334	June 2	Hok Moh Loeng			
Volga	5 c Rolland	Brit. str.	1003	Aug. 4	Hok Moh Loeng			
W. Cores de Vries	4 k Ashton	Brit. str.	559	Aug. 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	4 c Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.			
Alphington	3 c Cunningham	Brit. bge.	826	July 8	Wieler & Co.			
Annie Lorway	7 c Gales	Brit. bge.	752	July 15	Borneo Co., Limited			
Antwerp	4 c Atkins	Brit. bge.	1031	July 13	Melchers & Co.			
Auguste	3 h Bernard	Brit. bge.	860	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.			
Bendultha	4 k Higgins	Brit. bge.	970	July 2	Meyer & Co.			
Benefactor	1 c Hayden	Amer. bge.	598	July 28	Russell & Co.			
Bertha	2 c Ringo	Brit. bge.	442	July 26	Wieler & Co.			
Bon Accord	5 k Scott	Brit. bge.	398	July 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Brisbane	4 k Hudlestone	Brit. bge.	394	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.			
C. W. Cochran	3 h Given	Amer. bge.	1105	July 12	Rozario & Co.			
Caldew	2 c Peterson	Brit. bge.	482	July 12	W. M. Pustau & Co.			
Canton	2 c Knudsen	Siam. sh.	779	June 22	Ohinesee			
Canton	2 c Kraut	Ger. bge.	373	July 30	Siemssen & Co.			
Cheng Soon	2 h Cheng Sang	Siam. sh.	200	April 30	Ohinesee			
Chili	4 c Yeal	Brit. bge.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Chocals	8 c Kennet	Brit. bge.	284	July 18	Rozario & Co.			
Christiana A. P.	3 c Capra	Nic. 3.m. ac.	300	July 20	Remedios & Co.			
Commissary	4 k Hunter	Brit. sh.	893	July 13	Carlowitz & Co.			
Doris Brodersen	3 k Nielsen	Dan. sh.	647	July 21	Melchers & Co.			
Edinburgh Castle	2 c Seward	Brit. bge.	627	July 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Emily Chaplin	2 c Harris	Brit. bge.	733	July 31	Melchers & Co.			
Escort		Waterhouse	Amer. bge.	636	July 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
F. H. Drews		Brit. bge.	494	July 26	Carlowitz & Co.			
E. Starcke		Gardulio	Ital. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield		Spalding	Amer. bge.	1082	July 1	Mayer & Co.		
Friedrich		Wulff	Ger. bge.	594	July 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Galatas	2 k Jaeger	Dut. sh.	1296	July 30	Order			
Genevalise	3 c Lepretre	Fch. bge.	639	July 31	Landstein & Co.			
George	8 c Steffens	Gen. bge.	769	July 25	Melchers & Co.			
Geo. Croshaw	2 c Iwing	Brit. bge.	656	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Glenorganshire	3 c MacEachum	Brit. bge.	456	July 17	H. Kier & Co.			
Goliath	2 b Dantzu	Siam. bge.	530	July 4	Chinese			
Gold Hunter	7 c Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	July 5	Meyer & Co.			
Grammer	8 b Hastings	Brit. bge.	698	July 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Hannah Law	8 b Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Harbinger	8 b Johnston	Brit. sh.	1508	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Iles of the South	8 c Dennett	Brit. sh.	890	July 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Jaesca	2 c Dirksen	Dut. bg.	810	July 8	Russell & Co.			
Jas. S. Stone	2 c Weston	Amer. sh.	710	July 7	Order			
Jalo	2 c Moberg	Russ. sh.	1369	July 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Johanne	4 c Bunje	Ger. sh.	758	July 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Jubiles	4 c Harris	Brit. sh.	765	July 11	Meyer & Co.			
Kaisow	4 d Gadd	Brit. bge.	799	July 24	Siemssen & Co.			
Kalja	2 b Duhrssen	Siam. bge.	690	July 20	Siemssen & Co.			
Krung Thep	2 b Hinckley	Amer. sh.	1208	June 30	Meyer & Co.			
Leading Wind		Monkman	Amer. sch.	45	Ang. 18	Insurance Cos.		
Loftier		Brit. bge.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Lord Macaulay		Brit. bge.	603	July 31	Horneo Company, Limited			
Lowerswater	2 b Roberts	Brit. bge.	298	July 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Maid Marian	2 b Forest	Brit. bg.	298	July 12	Holiday, Wise & Co.			
Maipu	8 d Andrews	Brit. bge.	574	July 27	Carlitz & Co.			
Matchless	3 c Clark	Brit. bge.	379	July 24	Siemssen & Co.			
May Queen	8 c Prior	Brit. bge.	486	July 27	Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Mero	4 c Robertson	Brit. bge.	623	July 20	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Mignon	3 c Soule	Am. 3.m. sc.	484	July 19	18 Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Nimrod	3 c Clark	Brit. bge.	695	July 30	Capitan			
Norman	2 b Durhison	Brit. bge.	656	July 16	Chinese			
Northern Star	2 b Worley	Brit. bge.	327	July 21	Norton & Co.			
Noire D. de la Garde	4 k Legier	Fch. bge.	486	July 19	19 Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Parrace	7 c Christensen	Brit. bge.	464	July 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Pebo	7 b Alkey	Brit. bge.	729	July 24	Meyer & Co.			
Pennshaw	2 o Fowle	Amer. sh.	656	July 30	Russell & Co.			
Pilgrim	7 b Schwander	Gen. bge.	985	June 16	Meyer & Co.			
Polynesia	2 b Laddison	Brit. bge.	388	July 30	Meyer & Co.			
Frosto	8 c Steplston	Brit. bge.	558	July 29	Meyer & Co.			
Pym	8 c Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	July 27	Russell & Co.			
Quicksstep	2 b Hunt	Siam. bge.	429	July 25	Teek Mee Hop			
Rapid	3 c Gun	Brit. bge.	658	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Robt. Henderson	3 c Hansen	Brit. bge.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Rosina	4 k Miller	Am. 3.m. sc.	656	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Samos	4 o Bryant	Am. 3.m. sc.	395	July 17	Russell & Co.			
Sindia	4 c Lightbody	Brit. sh.	874	July 17	Russell & Co.			
Sounbaya Packet	1 c Verduin	Dut. bge.	462	July 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.			
Spinaway	2 b Pringle	Brit. bge.	325	July 26	Siemssen & Co.			
Springfield	2 b Pear	Amer. sh.	1043	July 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.			
Star of the North	3 c Hawken	Brit. sh.	839	July 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Starlight	2 b Wachtelbrenner	Siam. bg.	656	July 11	Messengeries Maritimes			
Sydenham	7 c Miller	Brit. sh.	1063	July 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Talting	4 k Johnston	Brit. sh.	815	July 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Thoon Kramom	... Vorreth	Brit. bge.	474	July 17	Russell & Co.			
Twilight	4 c Dalrymple	Brit. sh.	690	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Victoria	4 c Trimble	Brit. bge.	679	July 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.			
Walls Castle	2 b Brown	Brit. bge.	625	July 30	Chinese			
William Cobb	8 c Brady	Am. 3.m. sc.	424	July 20	Oliphant & Co.			
Young Siam	3 c Eladen	Siam. sh.	701	July 1	16 Kin-ty-long			
Zamora		Brit. sh.	1130	July 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 4, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Peso.

Highest. Lowest.

Gross. Cash.

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.</div